THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, April 20, 1801.

On the EFFECTS of TAXATION.

[From "Thoughts on the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent high Price of Proviſions," by Soame Jenyns.]

EVERY new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not, and, with which, at firſt ſight, it ſeems to have no manner of connection. Thus for inſtance, a tax on candles muſt raiſe the price of a coat; becauſe out of that all the taxes on the candles conſumed by the woolcomber, the weaver, and the taylor, muſt be paid. A duty on ale muſt raiſe the price of ſhoes; becauſe from that all the taxes on the ale drunk by the tanner, leather-dreſſer, and ſhoe-maker, (which is not a little,) muſt be paid. No tax is immediately laid on corn, but the price of it muſt be neceſſarily advanced; becauſe out of that all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, ſoap, candles, malt, hops, leather, ſalt, &c. muſt be repaid; ſo that corn is ſo effectually taxed, as if a duty by the buſhel had been primarily laid on it: for taxes, like the various ſtreams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they find admiſſion, unite at laſt, and overwhelm the whole.

The man, therefore, who ſold ſand on an aſs, and raiſed the price of it during the late war, though abuſed for an impoſition, moſt certainly acted on right reaſons; for though there were no new taxes then impoſed on either his ſand or aſſes, yet he found by experience that from the taxes paid on almoſt all other things, he could neither maintain himſelf,

his wife, or aſs, ſo cheap as formerly, he was therefore obliged to advance the price of his land, as out of that alone the taxes which he paid muſt be refunded.

Thus I think it is evident beyond all doubt, that the increaſe of taxes muſt increaſe the price of every thing, whether taxed or not, and that this is one principal cauſe of the preſent extraordinary advance of proviſions and all the neceſſaries of life.

Account of the muſical Attainments of the late Earl of Sandwich.

[From the New Annual Regiſter, for 1799]

THE Earl of Sandwich was one of the few Noblemen who ſpend a conſiderable portion of their time at their country-ſeats; where he uſually reſided whenever he could gain a vacation from the duties of office, and attendance on Parliament. His houſe was at all times open for the reception of his friends and neighbours, and diſtinguiſhed for the generous, truly hoſpitable, and liberal entertainment which it afforded; the noble hoſt himſelf always making the moſt pleaſing part of it, inſpiring, by the eaſy politeneſs of his addreſs, his affability and engaging manners, and the charms of his converſation, univerſal cheerfulneſs and good-humour amongſt his gueſts, equally endearing himſelf to all ranks and conditions. The mind of Lord Sandwich was uncommonly active, and never reſted from exertion. In the intervals therefore of his political engagements, he was ever planning rational and elegant amuſements at Hinchingbrook, which were the delight and admiration of the numerous company who reſorted thither, from all parts, to partake of them.

Theatrical exhibitions at times made a part, performed by his relatives, friends, and neighbours, in a very ſuperior ſtyle, with great taſte and ſplendour. They were attended by crowded audiences; and many of thoſe, who compoſed them, were admitted to a gratification, which they valued more highly at his Lordſhip's ſocial board. What very much recommended theſe entertainments, and rendered them peculiarly grateful to all viſitants, were the perfect regularity and decorum very ſcrupulouſly preſerved throughout.

Among other qualifications, for which the Earl of Sandwich was eminently diſtinguiſhed, his love for muſic deſerves

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to be particularly mentioned. It may with truth be aſſerted, that though he ſet up no pretenſions to reputation, either as a theoriſt, or as a performer, yet very few perſons have ever exiſted to whom the cauſe of ſound and ſublime harmony has been ſo much indebted. Without being a bigot to any particular ſtyle of muſic, and capable of receiving pleaſure from all, yet his natural diſcernment enabled him inſtantly to diſtinguiſh real excellence from mere oſtentation and trick; and his good ſenſe never ſuffered him to encourage a ſacrifice of the head to the hand.

It was his cuſtom, when he was in the country, to devote one evening in the week to muſic; which was chiefly of the vocal kind, occaſionally improved by the aid of a few inſtruments, the beſt that could be collected in the neighbourhood. Twice in the year, (at Chriſtmas, and at the Cambridge commencement,) he uſed to avail himſelf of the aſſiſtance of a few academical friends; by which means he was enabled to furniſh out a tolerable concerto. On theſe occaſions he ſometimes introduced a ſelection from the muſic in Macbeth and the Tempeſt with good effect.

From ſuch a ſmall beginning did his active genius, by methods peculiarly his own, in the ſhort ſpace of about a year and a half, contrive to aſſemble, principally from the towns and villages in the neighbourhood, an orcheſtra of between ſixty and ſeventy performers, diſciplined with the moſt rigid exactneſs, and equal to the execution of the moſt difficult of Handel's oratorios. The entertainment now began to aſſume a more magnificent appearance. The performances, which were rendered complete by the addition of a few principal hands from London, were extended throughout the week. Their reputation began to excite general curioſity. Moſt of the principal families in the neighbourhood reſorted with eagerneſs to ſo ſplendid a celebrity; and Hinchingbrook became a ſcene of hoſpitality worthy of our beſt times. I do not believe there ever was an inſtance, either before or ſince, of ſix oratorios being performed for ſix ſucceſſive nights by the ſame band.* In other places

* About this time Randale, of Catharine-ſtreet, in the Strand, was engaged in publiſhing ſeveral of the oratorios in ſcore; and whenever any made its appearance that was not much known, it was of courſe put into a ſtate of preparation for the next meeting. By which means one or two of the ſublimeſt of Handel's works were brought into notice, which had been in danger of falling into oblivion

the performers ſtand in need of a little intermiſſion and reſt; but here nothing of this kind was ever hinted at in the ſlighteſt degree. Indeed the bodily fatigue ſuffered by the greater part of the band, uſed to be a ſubject of mirth among themſelves; and the accounts of it would hardly be believed, if many perſons ſtill living could not bear teſtimony to their truth. Every oratorio, which was performed in the evening, was rehearſed throughout in the morning.

After dinner catches and glees went round with a ſpirit and effect never felt before, till every body was ſummoned by a ſignal to the opening of the performance. This always laſted till ſupper was on the table: after which catches and glees were renewed with the ſame hilarity as in the earlier part of the day; and the principal ſingers generally retired to reſt after a laborious exertion for about twelve hours. His Lordſhip conſtantly animated the whole by his own perſonal aſſiſtance, keeping every body in the beſt order, and in the beſt humour; ſubmitting himſelf at the ſame time to the diſcipline of the orcheſtra, with the moſt ſcrupulous obedience.

Theſe meetings were continued for ſeveral years with unrivalled ſplendour and feſtivity. But the ſituation of public affairs at length calling his Lordſhip's entire attention to the great department over which he then preſided with ſo much honour to himſelf and advantage to the nation, it became impoſſible for him to devote ſo much time to the entertainment of his friends in the country as would have been neceſſary for carrying on the performances with their uſual perfection. They were therefore diſcontinued; but the memory of them is ſtill cheriſhed with enthuſiaſm by all who ever had the happineſs of aſſiſting at them, and will expire only with life itſelf.

As a proof that his Lordſhip's zeal for his favourite art was not diminiſhed by the diſcharge of his public duties, he ſoon afterwards took a leading part in laying the foundation of the Concert of Ancient Muſic, which was framed, as nearly as circumſtances would admit, after the model of the Hinchingbrook meeting. And it is but juſtice to his memory to acknowledge, that the celebrated performances at Weſtminſter Abbey owe much of their ſplendour, and the order with which they were conducted, to the unremitted exertions of

oblivion for want of being heard; and one of them in particular became the favourite performance of the week, in preference even to the Meſſiah.

of his indefatigable mind; whoſe powers on this, as well as on other occaſions, ſeemed to enlarge themſelves in proportion to the magnitude and difficulty of the enterpriſes in which he was engaged.

BON MOT.

A Middle aged gentleman paid his addreſſes to a *very young* lady, but when he aſked her in marriage, was refuſed. Having acquainted a neighbouring clergyman of his diſappointment, he received the following laconic, ſcriptural anſwer—"You aſk and you receive not, becauſe you aſk *a miſs*."

AN ANECDOTE.

A Farmer, not accuſtomed to large dealings, in the county of Cheſter, lately brought to Stockport market a quantity of oatmeal to ſell, and an article which forms a great part of the ſubſiſtence of the lower orders of ſociety in that neighbourhood, ſoon found a purchaſer. It being uſual for the middle-man, as he is called, to pay in a good bill of two months, the bargain being ſtruck, and the bill produced, the farmer inſtantly raiſed an objection to take ſuch a piece of paper for money, but an appeal to cuſtom ſoon decided againſt him. However, not being perfectly ſatisfied, he applied to a ſhopkeeper to have it put into caſh, and was told it might be done for ten ſhillings, which he at length agreed to give, but was again aſtoniſhed to find the caſh was likewiſe compoſed of paper, commonly called *young Newlands*. An appeal a ſecond time to cuſtom obliged him to ſubmit; but ſtill unwilling to be diſappointed, he applied to another perſon to know if he could get theſe ſcraps of paper put into King George's guineas, and was told, that by paying two-pence each for them that it might be done.

A third bargain was ſtruck at the expence of eight ſhillings and four-pence; but juſt before he left the town, it came into his head that ſome of theſe guineas might be light, and that poſſibly they might not do ſo well for hoarding, he therefore had them tried in a balance, and, unfortunately for him, twenty-three were found wanting. Here it was in vain urged by his friends that cuſtom had rendered the weighing of gold quite uſeleſs in that neighbourhood, and

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he poſitively gave eleven ſhillings and ſixpence in exchange for twenty-three that were full weight, and went home after all theſe deductions with more than *four times* the ſum the ſame quantity of that article would have produced to him two years ago.

Subſtance of the moſt intereſting Parts of the Travels of C. F. Damberger, a German, through the interior Parts of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, between the Years 1781 *and* 1797.

[Continued from Page 296.]

THE plumbs which our traveller had taken part of made him ill, to gain relief for which he haſtened to the neareſt " village, and fortunately found its inhabitants compaſſionate and humane. I begged of them, by means of ſigns and geſtures, to give a ſick man leave to remain there a few hours. They not only granted my requeſt; but two of their women brought me ſome new milk, and a piece of a certain root, which they deſired me to chew. I then lay down on the graſs, and ſoon felt aſleep.—When I awoke I found myſelf covered with ſome buffalo-hides, and in a profuſe ſweat, for it now appeared, that the root which I had chewed, was a powerful ſudorific. When I got up I felt myſelf quite reſtored; I ſtaid, however, all night at the village, and learned that it was called Muiha.

" On the following day, I proceeded to within a ſhort diſtance of the Satamaha, a large ravine near the borders, without ſeeing a ſingle village. A tall robuſt man came up to me, and aſked me, whither I was going? I anſwered, To my native country. He adviſed me to leave that road, as it was not ſafe, and to go with him. On my inquiring to what country he belonged, he ſaid, that he was a Gohawavan, and that the borders of his country were not more than a quarter of a day's journey diſtant. I agreed to accompany him, and we ſoon arrived at Zahmago, the firſt village beyond the border. Here likewiſe every one was curious to ſee me; my dreſs eſpecially excited much attention. Some ſeemed to take me for a white ſlave, and ſhewed an inclination to employ me as ſuch. But when they found that I did not underſtand their language, nor they mine, they took me for an Oriental; as I had intimated to them by ſigns. They, therefore, behaved very friendly to me, as they themſelves

derive their origin from the Orientals. This nation is very poor, as they neither breed cattle, nor cultivate the ſoil, but ſubſiſt entirely by hunting, and receive corn from the Birians, in exchange for the ſkins of the animals which they kill. They here obtain, by preſſure from a kind of plumbs, a liquor which taſtes exceedingly well, when mixed with water. The number of inhabitants in the whole ſtate does not now exceed ſeven thouſand five hundred. This nation is ſaid to have been formerly very powerful, but by inceſſant wars they ſo weakened themſelves, that they were driven from their ancient territory, ſituated, as they themſelves ſay, in a moſt fertile tract of country under the line. The King of Biri took compaſſion on them, and gave them an aſylum in his kingdom. They have become more peaceable, and have adopted the laws, manners, and cuſtoms of the Birians, with whom they are cloſely allied by frequent marriages. They are diſtinguiſhed however from the Birians by their ſuperior ſtrength of body, and tallneſs of ſtature; by their flat noſes and large eyes, and by the cuſtom of wearing rings of the teeth of animals in their noſes. Although they are poor, they entertain every ſtranger twenty-four hours: but unfortunately they are too much addicted to theft; for inſtance, immediately after my arrival in the village, a ſtout young fellow took my hatchet out of my hand, and ran off with it. Others, taking a fancy for the buttons on my waiſtcoat, attempted to pull them off; and to prevent them from ſtripping me of the waiſtcoat itſelf, and with it of all my money, I cut off four of the buttons, and preſented them to the chief, who protected me againſt any further attacks."

A few days after he left this territory, and "arrived at the borders of the kingdom of Mataman, which is bounded by the river Sohmoh. This river runs through the valley; it is in general not more than eight or nine feet wide, but in winter it frequently ſwells to ſuch a degree, as to overflow the whole valley, which is two miles in breadth. This kingdom is mountainous: there are, however, many fruitful vallies, moſt beautiful meadows, and an abundance of fruit trees; but the natives are too indolent to improve what the bountiful hand of nature has beſtowed upon them.

"The King of this country governs with unlimited power: he is ſtyled Sohaawoia (the elected by the gods); the office is hereditary, and in failure of male iſſue, even females inherit it. When a female ſucceeds to the throne, ſhe is allowed to chooſe one of her ſubjects for a huſband, who governs conjointly with her. The elders or chief men of the land,

land, however, previouſly examine whether he is properly qualified. The King of this country is at the ſame time high-prieſt and augur, and likewiſe chief inſtructor of youth. His deciſions are reſpected and obeyed, even when he decides unjuſtly. He alone enjoys the privilege of having more than one wife; and appoints the ſubordinate judges and prieſts, &c. He never takes the field in perſon, but commits the command of his troops to another. The ſoldiers are brave, and particularly expert in the uſe of the bow: I was told, that the King could raiſe an army of thirty thouſand men. In the whole kingdom there are only three large towns, of which Seenhoſa, the reſidence of the King, and diſtant two days journey from that part of the borders where I entered the country, contains the greateſt number of inhabitants. The King appoints in every town and village a chief, who is called the Mohwoia, and who at the ſame time executes the office of prieſt: but the Mohwoia cannot decide by his own authority, but muſt make a report to the King on all matters of importance. With reſpect to their religious rites, this nation has ſome things in common with the Mahometans, as, for inſtance, circumciſion, with certain concomitant ceremonies. Their meetings for the performance of religious worſhip are held in the morning in the open air, at a place which the prieſt chooſes. Their form of worſhip is very ſimple: the congregation forms a ring, and the prieſt, ſtanding in the centre, addreſſes a diſcourſe to them. Matrimonial contracts are concluded here, as among the ſouthern Caffres, without any religious ceremonies. The men love and eſteem their wives, and therefore do not overwhelm them with exceſſive drudgery, but take upon themſelves many of thoſe laborious employments, which among others of the African tribes are aſſigned to the women. Till about their fourth year, the children are wholly under the care of their parents; but after that period, the boys are inſtructed by the Mohwoia, and the girls by his wife.

" Their dreſs conſiſts of aprons, which reach down to the knee. Theſe aprons are made of palm leaves. The men twiſt their hair round pieces of bone, generally the ribs of ſheep; and I have ſeen ſome who had ſix or eight ſuch ornaments on their heads. The women tie their hair with ſlips of leather, and many of them have no leſs than ſix of theſe hanging over the face. They have only one principal meal in a day, namely, after ſun-ſet; at other times of the day they occaſionally eat ſome millet and corn with ſour milk. From their extreme indolence, theſe people are often in want

of proviſions; for they will rather endure hunger for a few days than uſe any extraordinary exertion to procure food. Salt is ſeldom to be met with in this country: they procure it from Mazumbo, in exchange for ſkins; but ſometimes are for years without a requiſite ſupply, when they happen to be at war with the inhabitants of that kingdom. When no other can be obtained, ſome of them uſe a bad kind of ſalt, obtained by burning the bones of animals.

"When I arrived at the firſt village in the Mataman territory, I was immediately taken to the hut of the Mohwoia, from whom I received ſome milk and a handful of barley. When I had eaten this, the man, who had conducted me to the village, likewiſe brought me ſome milk and barley: this diſpleaſed the Mohwoia, and a violent diſpute aroſe between them, which however was not attended with any bad conſequences. The Mohwoia contended, that he alone had the right to entertain me, becauſe he was the chief; the other, on the contrary, aſſerted that he was entitled to that privilege, as he had brought me with him to the village.

"I found in the ſequel, that the Mohwoia was in the right; as, according to the laws of the country, he muſt receive and entertain ſtrangers; and is allowed to take corn for their uſe out of the corn magazine, of which he has the ſuperintendance."

(To be continued.)

ON COSMETICS.

——"Roſes for the cheeks,
"And lilies for the brows of faded age;
"Teeth for the toothleſs, ringlets for the bald;
"Heav'n, earth, and ocean, plundered of their ſweets:
"Nectareous eſſences, Olympian dews!"

COWPER.

NEXT to that patriotic body, the quack doctors, may be claſſed thoſe beautifiers of the human countenance—*the inventors of coſmetics.* Aided by the miraculous power of lotions and tinctures, new beauties re-animate the face, and we behold the roſeate bloom of youth ſmile like the morning on the varniſhed viſage of age.

While a ſuperabundance of paints and lotions renovate beauty, the fair artiſt daily improves in taſte; ſhe guides the pencil with ſuch ſkill over every line of her face, and imitates nature with ſuch elegance, that we may ſoon be able

o boaſt of female portrait-painters who will excel even Sir Joſhua Reynolds himſelf! One great advantage in favour of female genius, in this inſtance, is the ſuperior texture of the ſkin to canvas, or any other artificial ground. It is to be regretted, however, that too many of our female artiſts grow negligent after marriage, and, reflecting that the portrait is ſold, take little pains to improve its tints; nay, it is aſſerted, that they often become hideouſly deformed in a few years. This is certainly a great imperfection, for the works of the moſt eminent male artiſts have generally become more eſtimable in the eyes of the connoiſſeur in proportion to their age.

How are we to ſolve this problem? Is it becauſe nature always counteracts any violation of her precepts, that the fair ſex, who aſſume artificial beauties, thus fall a ſacrifice to their own imprudence?—The moraliſt would add—their impiety.

One of our ethical writers ſays, that there are "no better *coſmetics* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility, a gracious temper and calmneſs of ſpirit; no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance." Such puritanical precepts might have been eſteemed in the days of yore; but what woman of ſpirit would now ſubmit to ſuch philoſophic ſelf-denial? Severe temperance, modeſty, and humility, indeed! No, no, our modiſh fair ones are too *knowing*, to venerate the ſlaviſh reſtrictions of morality:—

"Hourly they give, and ſpend, and waſte, and wear,
"And think no pleaſure can be bought too dear!"

In this enlightened age, the viſage that time had tinctured with a philomot hue now aſſumes the mellow bluſh of Hebe herſelf. Circaſſia ſends her bloom to animate the face of Engliſh beauty; exotic bluſhes are imported as ſuperior to thoſe ſuffuſions formerly celebrated by our poets; and art, wonder-working art, is the creator of faſhionable beauty. Hoary locks and wrinkles are baniſhed from this happy metropolis: and waſhes, which render the ladies "ever fair and ever young," may be obtained for gold.

Thoſe irreſiſtible arms of the ladies of London are chiefly compounded of ingenious chymical preparations. Mercury, that conqueror of the ſons of pleaſure, and lead, that deſtroyer of heroes, form the principal ingredients with which the

the fair ſex ſo plentifully lacker their epidermis!* Ah! ſpare our beaux, ye faſcinating matrons and ever-blooming virgins, nor thus incaſe yourſelves in a *coat of mail* that at once allures and deſtroys!

The curioſity of our mother Eve firſt introduced knowledge to the human race, and it may rationally be ſuppoſed that the firſt woman has been excelled by her daughters in uſeful and elegant diſcoveries. Indeed, from what we can learn, Eve had but a very imperfect idea of dreſs; nor did ſhe require the aid of coſmetics, for her face and form were already ſuperlatively charming. At length time deprived our lovely mother of her graces, and death triumphed over the faireſt part of the viſible creation. Our modern belles, on the contrary, have invented tints that ſet the aſſaults of time at defiance: their happy ſkill can adorn the paleſt cheek with a permanent vermeil hue, and prevent the decays of old age from becoming viſible; nay, it is not improbable that their wonderful inventive powers will eventually overcome the ghaſtly horrors of death, and ſhine with undiminiſhed charms even in the ſhroud.

If we may believe a French traveller who lately viſited this metropolis, we can boaſt of an amorous anatomiſt, who has diſcovered a method of preſerving the fair ſex, even after death; but as this writer, like moſt of his countrymen, is ſomewhat hyperbolical, his account comes rather in a queſtionable ſhape; however, as ſome of our countrymen may wiſh to inſhrine the relics of thoſe deceaſed fair ones whom they idolized when living, it may be a gratification to them to deſcribe this curious proceſs:—

"This† preparation had been made by injecting ſeveral parts of the body with ſtrong ſpirits of wine ſaturated with camphire, and mixed with a ſmall quantity of turpentine.

"The ſkin was prepared, and, as it were, tanned with finely-powdered allum, rubbed on with the hand. The inteſtines were taken out, and covered with a varniſh compoſed of a mixture of camphire and common reſin. All the internal parts of the body underwent a ſimilar operation, and were afterwards rubbed with allum.

* As hard words are often unintelligible to the *innocent* part of the fair ſex, it may be proper to inform them, that the epidermis is the outermoſt ſkin of the human body.

† Saint Fond's Travels, vol. 2.

" After having placed the viſcera thus prepared in the body, the crural artery was injected with a ſtrong ſolution of camphire in rectified ſpirit.

" Wiſhing afterwards to imitate the natural tint of the ſkin of the face, a coloured injection was impelled through the carotides to produce that effect. In this ſtate the body was placed within a double caſe of wood; the firſt was made of Virginia cedar, *juniperus Virginiana*, and the inner bottom was covered with calcined chalk, to the thickneſs of one inch, in order to abſorb all humidity. Upon this bed the body was placed; the box, or caſe, was then carefully ſhut up, to ſecure the mummy from the impreſſion of the external air.

" The caſe was not opened till five years after the preparation had been made; it was then obſerved to be in the ſame ſtate of preſervation as when it was firſt incloſed."

This ingenious anatomiſt † has, by his ſkill, preſerved his beloved miſtreſs from decay; and his invaluable diſcovery may be adopted by other inamoratos.

Let us now return to coſmetics.—The ſuperiority of *artificial* to *natural* beauty will appear in all its dignity, if we contraſt the permanent bloom of the former with the unfaſhionable fluſhings of the latter. A truly modeſt woman, whoſe delicate organization delineates every ſtrong emotion in her expreſſive face, muſt appear a ſingular being in the eyes of thoſe modiſh females, whoſe faces wear one unchangeable ſmile. The aſpect of the modeſt woman is like the *aurora borealis*, while her bluſhes alternately flaſh and fade; but the countenance of the accompliſhed lady, decorated with coſmetics, reſembles the ſun, and ſhines with unfading glory.

London. I. C.

† Mr. Sheldon.

Deſcription of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.

[From Jones's Tranſlation of Bvgg's Travels in the French Republic.]

THIS was formerly called Jardin du Roi; but received its preſent name by a decree of the National Convention of the 10th of June, 1793. One end of it extends to the Seine: it conſiſts of a botanic garden, library for natural hiſtory,

hiſtory, a menagerie, or collection of foreign animals, and an amphitheatre, or lecture-room.

The botanic garden which belongs to it is three hundred and twenty toiſes, or fathoms, long, and ten in breadth. It is partitioned lengthways, that is, from its entrance down towards the Seine, by three very fine alleys; and interſected acroſs by various others, which terminate in the public promenades, or walks. The different ſquare diviſions thus formed, are uſed for plantations, and are at preſent encloſed with rail-work. The green-houſe and orangerie were formerly in pretty good order, and ſeparated into rooms and ſpaces: but a new green-houſe and orangerie are now additionally erected, and they are very conveniently diſpoſed. Here is a great abundance of foreign plants and trees, and from hence all the botanic gardens of the central ſchools are ſupplied with ſeeds, and with trees as ſoon as they can be tranſplanted. From the ſame highly cultivated ſpot, the cultivators of land can procure economic and nurſery trees, and even the indigent poor can obtain plants when they can be ſpared.

Captain Baudouin, in his travels into different parts of the world, had collected a great variety of natural curioſities; and preſented the whole to the nation, on condition that he ſhould be furniſhed with a ſhip to convey them to France. The Engliſh Government conſented that this ſhip ſhould perform her voyage without moleſtation. Meanwhile the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Trinidad, where this extenſive and famous collection had been left. When Captain Baudouin arrived at Trinidad, in order to bring away his collection, the Engliſh would not give it up, on pretence that their Government had conſented to the ſafety of the expedition by ſea, and not by land. However, this and the former expeditions were not altogether fruitleſs; for Baudouin has brought into the botanic garden about one thouſand different kinds of live plants, beſides aſſortments of ſeeds, and a conſiderable herbarium.

The gallery for natural hiſtory is a building ſituated on the right hand, as you enter the botanic garden from the ſtreet. On the ſecond floor of this building are four large apartments, where fiſhes, birds, ſhells, inſects, minerals, earths, and ſtones, are depoſited on ſhelves, furniſhed with glaſs fronts. The inner part is allotted to vegetables, and contains ſpecimens of trees, together with the herbarium of Tournefort.

Vaillant

Vaillant preſented to the Muſeum a part of his birds. But ſeveral perſons, who had a certain knowledge of the fact, aſſured me, that Vaillant reſerved for himſelf the moſt ſingular and curious.

The gallery is open to the public the firſt, fourth, and ſeventh days of every decade, when it is crowded by all ſorts of people, who come there not for inſtruction, but merely to view the place by way of amuſement. A certain number of veterans and invalids are then ſtationed in different places about the rooms, in order to ſee that the drawers are not broke open, or the curioſities in any manner injured or deſtroyed. Before this regulation took place a diamond was ſtolen from thence, in the time of the revolution. Every ſecond, third, fifth, ſixth, eighth, and ninth days of the decade, this gallery is open for ſuch only as are deſirous of ſtudying natural hiſtory.

The excellent Lacepede, who is not leſs kind and obliging, than eminent for erudition, gave me a letter to Lucas, keeper of the gallery, who, with great civility, ſhewed me every thing that was curious and remarkable in this Muſeum, and particularly the collection of quadrupeds, which is never exhibited to the public. Here I had a ſecond view of ſome ſingular objects, which I had ſeen at the Hague one and twenty years before, in the Stadtholder's collection, ſuch as the ſea-horſe, zebra, elephant, orang-outang, and a variety of monkeys. There are likewiſe to be ſeen in this Muſeum, a lion, a tyger, a leopard, an uncommon large dog from the Pyrenees, and a fine ſkeleton of a cameleopard, whoſe height fom his fore-feet to the top of his crown is ſixteen feet.

All theſe and many other quadrupeds, and ſome large birds, are exhibited to view in an apartment on the third floor, or rather in a part of the garret formed into an apartment. The remaining part of the floor has the appearance of a large hall; above are ſky-lights, and on each ſide are dens for wild beaſts.

Juſt below the entrance from the city into the botanical garden, and on the left hand, there is to be ſeen a plantation of trees and ſhrubs, which riſe up to a conſiderable height, and have a beautiful appearance. In this fine grove formerly ſtood under a noble cedar of Lebanon, a marble buſt of Linnæus, the Swediſh naturaliſt, and the inventor and founder of the modern ſyſtem of natural hiſtory. This buſt was deſtroyed at the time when the *peuple ſouverain* amuſed themſelves with ſpreading ruin and devaſtation. The cedar of Lebanon, either by a cannon-ball, or ſome other violence,

then loſt its majeſtic top. Thoſe Vandals deſtroyed every memorial and monument, without any diſcrimination whatever. They even demoliſhed the tombs, and dug up the bodies of the moſt meritorious of their countrymen; not exempting that of the great Turenne himſelf, who had been, more than once, the deliverer of France. His ſacred remains, in which was ſtill viſible the wound of the cannon-ball by which he fell in the ſervice of his country, were treated by thoſe barbarians in the moſt inhuman and contemptible manner. The mortal part of that great General lay in the Muſeum, ſhamefully expoſed among the ſkeletons of quadrupeds and birds; till it was removed by the order of Francis Neufchateau, and placed in an apartment of the amphitheatre, where it was ſet upright in a glaſs caſe.

Before I take my leave of the Muſeum for Natural Hiſtory, I muſt obſerve that it contains a great number of cheſts ſtill unpacked, which are full of curious objects brought hither from conquered countries. I have been told by men who had every opportunity of being well informed, that thoſe cheſts encloſe a collection as intereſting and extenſive as that already depoſited in the Muſeum, in which there is no room for more objects without additional buildings.

REMARKS ON HOMICIDE.

By the Honourable DAINES BARRINGTON.

THE law of Spain ſo far from allowing a forfeiture in caſe of accident or ſelf-defence (of which there ſeems to be ſome doubt amongſt our writers on the crown law) that it exhorts every one to make uſe of it, "for it is better that he ſhould defend himſelf when alive, than to leave it to others to avenge him when he is killed. Self-defence is indeed forbidden by the laws of Japan; Kempfer, who from his two years' reſidence in that country, muſt have been well informed, ſays, that if the aggreſſor is killed, the ſurvivor hath only permiſſion to be his own executioner. The Japaneſe are not only "*toto diviſos orbe*" by ſituation; they are ſtill more ſo, by their laws and cuſtoms. It hath ſtruck Hobbes as a great ſingularity and ſeverity in the laws of England, that if a man, intending to ſteal deer (a caſe put by Sir E. Coke) ſhoots at a buck, and the arrow glances on a bye ſtander, this ſhould be deemed murder, from the act being felonious: he therefore aſks, if a boy ſtealing apples from a

tree,

tree, falls upon the head of a perſon under it, and kills him, whether this ſhould be conſidered as a murder?

The caſe is ingeniouſly put by this acute writer; but to make it in all reſpects ſimilar, he ſhould ſuppoſe a man endeavouring to break into a houſe with intention to ſteal, and to fall upon a perſon ſtanding under, and ſo occaſion his death; as the ſtealing apples from the tree is not a felonious intent by our law: it would then receive this anſwer, that the death of the perſon paſſing under, was not a probable conſequence of the felon's endeavouring to break into the houſe.

Mr. Locke likewiſe puts a very ſingular caſe of juſtifiable homicide: a man, with a ſword in his hand, demands my purſe on the highway, when, perhaps, I have not twelve-pence in my pocket; this man I may lawfully kill. To another I deliver 100l. only whilſt I alight, which he refuſes to reſtore to me, when I am up again, but draws his ſword to defend the poſſeſſion of it by force, if I endeavour to retake it. The miſchief this man does me is a hundred, or probably a thouſand times more, than the other intended me perhaps (whom I killed before he did me any), yet I may lawfully kill the one, and cannot ſo much as hurt the other. Locke, Civ. Gov. l. ii. c. 13.

SMART REPLY.

LORD M——, once on a viſit to Carlton-houſe, was ſtruck with amazement at the Prince's Highlander, againſt whoſe *knee-pan* his Lordſhip, by accident, bruſhed his *noſe*. The Highlander *boo'd doon*, and hoped he had not offended; and this his Lordſhip took ſo kindly, that he put a piece of money into his hands, at the ſame time ſaying—"You are one of the moſt extraordinary animals I ever ſaw." The Highlander, with peculiar archneſs, refuſed the money, ſaying—"My Lord, we naw taak any thing from one another."

A REFLECTION.

LIKE the Egyptians, who embalm a putrid carcaſe with the richeſt odours, the artiſt and the poet too often laviſh their divine incenſe on the moſt undeſerving of mankind.

INSTANCES *of* WHIMSICAL INTERMENTS.

HUMPHREY MORRIS, Eſq. who died at Naples, in 1785, was buried at a great depth in the church-yard of Santa Mariallo Reina, in a coffin of caſt iron, faſtened with two locks, of which his executors in England have the key.

A lady is buried in a vault, in the church of Hayes, in Kent, in a coffin of ſolid lead, which required ſixteen men to carry it. It had been prepared before her death, and her huſband intends to have ſuch another.

Mr. Jones, of Stepney, loving room in his life time, was put, dreſſed in ſilk ſtockings, laced waiſtcoat, &c. into an oak coffin of ſuch large dimenſions, that his body was ſhaken about in moving it.

The Emperor Maximilian, father of Charles the Fifth, when dying at Welſa, in Auſtria, directed that his body, after his death, ſhould be decently bound round with a girdle, and be ſhaved all over, and all his teeth drawn, and buried in a hole in the church-yard with burning coals; that his body ſhould be firſt ſcourged and then wrapped up in three wrappers of ſackcloth, linen, and white ſilk damaſk, with a mixture of chalk and aſhes. He was then to be laid in a coffin which he had cauſed to be made, and carried about with him for five years and more, well ſecured within with ſtrong iron faſtenings; though one of his ſecretaries, not knowing for what uſe it was intended, and why fortified with ſo many iron bands, had made it ſerve to keep his papers during thoſe years. He ordered that when he had breathed his laſt his body ſhould be expoſed a whole day publickly, that it ſhould then be put in the coffin, and ſo buried under the high altar at Neuſtadt, that from the breaſt to the head it ſhould lie out, that the prieſt celebrating maſs might tread on his breaſt.

Anſwer, by M. L. to W. E.'s Rebus, inſerted January 19.

WITH you I agree that proviſions are *high*,
And I think of the *ways* when the budget is nigh;
Your third is a *man* on the other two found,
And HIGHWAYMEN round about London abound.

☞ Similar anſwers have been received from G. Codman, of Broadhempſton; W. B. and R. Baker, of Poole; and J. Field, of Staverton, Devonſhire.

Anſwer, by L. H. of Exeter, to W. Bickham's Charade, inſerted January 26.

KIND Sir, the uſeful ſnare you mean,
If I am not miſtaken,
I think is an HARE-PIPE, in which
The timid kind are taken.

*** We have received the like anſwer from T. Jarvis, of Malborough; W. Maddick, of Rattery; Serjeant Aſh, of the Exminſter Volunteers; R. Meager, of Luxullion; and J. Field, of Staverton.

A QUESTION, *by B. Smith, of the Royal Artillery, at Plymouth-Dock.*

THE time from a ſtone falling into a pit to its ſound ſtriking the bottom, given = 10 ſeconds, required the depth of the pit, ſuppoſing the ſtone to fall 16 feet the firſt ſecond, the velocity of ſound being 1142 feet per ſecond.

A CHARADE, *by Sampſon O'Smith.*

TO diſcover my firſt ſearch his Majeſty's arms,
And you'll quickly diſcern it I'll bet you a guinea;
Madam Chloe, frail creature! to heighten her charms
Will follow my ſecond, and ſay ſhe's no ninny.
Come, ye Devonſhire ſages, and ſay if theſe two
Bring a place where the laſſes are charming to view.

A REBUS, *by J. Squance, of Exeter.*

AN animal firſt bring to light,
That o'er the plains doth take his flight;
A heavenly being next diſplay,
That dwells in everlaſting day;
A foreign grain you will produce,
That now is of eſſential uſe;
A plant you likewiſe will define,
That is of ſervice to mankind;
A ſubſtance next you muſt deſcry,
That oft in winter meets the eye;
Laſtly, a ſeaſon bring to view,
Which decks the plains with lovely hue:
The initials join, ye youths of fame,
And you'll behold a hero's name.

POETRY.

DESCRIPTION *of the* PRUDE.

[From Cowper's Poems.]

YON ancient prude, whoſe wither'd features ſhow
She might be young ſome forty years ago,
Her elbows pinion'd cloſe upon her hips,
Her head erect, her fan upon her lips,
Her eye-brows arch'd, her eyes both gone aſtray
To watch yon am'rous couple in their play,
With bony and unkerchief'd neck, defies
The rude inclemency of wintry ſkies,
And ſails, with lappet head, and mincing airs,
Duly, at clink of bell, to morning pray'rs.
To ſtrift and parſimony much inclin'd,
She yet allows herſelf that boy behind.
The ſhiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,
With ſlip-ſhod heels, and dew-drop at his noſe;
His predeceſſor's coat advanc'd to wear,
Which future pages yet are doom'd to ſhare;
Carries her Bible, tuck'd beneath his arm,
And hides his hands, to keep his fingers warm.

She, half an angel in her own account,
Doubts not hereafter with the ſaints to mount,
Tho' not a grace appears, on ſtricteſt ſearch,
But that ſhe faſts, and, item goes to church.
Conſcious of age, ſhe recollects her youth,
And tells, not always with an eye to truth,
Who ſpann'd her waiſt, and who, where'er he came,
Scrawl'd upon glaſs Miſs Bridget's lovely name;
Who ſtole her ſlipper, fill'd it with tokay,
And drank the little bumper ev'ry day.
Of temper as envenom'd as an aſp;
Cenſorious, and her every word a waſp;
In faithful mem'ry ſhe records the crimes,
Or real, or fictitious, of the times;
Laughs at the reputations ſhe has torn,
And hold them, dangling at arms length, in ſcorn.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

TO INCONSTANT LAURA.

DEAR Laura! how long will you leave me?
How long will you prove ſo unkind?
I could not ſuppoſe you'd deceive me,
Or leave me thus mournful behind.

You know I have long been your lover,
And always prov'd faithful and true;

And

And I thought I could plainly diſcover
A pledge of thoſe virtues in you.

(But women, alas! are deceiving,
And break all their vows in a day;
There ſcarcely is any believing
The words they moſt ſolemnly ſay.)

Your looks all my anger diſarming
Will eaſe to my troubles impart;
For Venus was never ſo charming
As you, "the dear girl of my heart."

CONSTANTIUS.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

SONNET *to* HEALTH.

HAIL moſt precious boon below!
O! could each thy bleſſings know,
Then diſeaſe would quit the breaſt,
And each ſuff'rer be at reſt.
As the ſun, whoſe heav'nly night
Chaſes the gloom of ſable night;
Like the ſpring, whoſe lovely ſmile
Now with verdure crowns our iſle;
Like the fragrance of each flower
Sweetly perfumes the ſhady bow'r;
Like the bluſhing morn ſerene,
When no cloud does intervene:
Come then, health! with rays divine,
Shed thy roſes o'er mankind.

Bridgewater. R. THOMAS.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

On ſeeing the Freedom of Exeter preſented to Lord Nelſon, on the 15th of January, 1801.

OLD Iſca's freedom oft has grac'd
The hoary head, the noble brow;
But now ſhe's crown'd herſelf ſublime
By honours of exalted glow.

Her Guildhall now is nobly deck'd,
Brave valour's ſon reſpects her gifts;
Britannia's champion! Gallia's ſcourge!
His fame glad Iſca's ſons ſhall liſt.

So may each Briton merit praiſe!
And praiſe may worthy actions crown!
And Nelſon's name the lyric long
Tranſmit to honour and renown!

Exeter. T. WHICKER.